

CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS' DEFENSE.

(Continued.)

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LEGISLATION FOR PUERTO RICO.

Governor General Davis Advocates a Plan for the Island.

OPPOSITION OF SUGAR MEN.

Two Stumbling Blocks Which Congressmen Must Pass Over to Settle the Matter.

New York, Jan. 17.—In the issue of the Independent on January 18 will appear an article entitled, "Our policy toward Puerto Rico," by Brig. Gen. Davis, governor general of Puerto Rico. In part it is as follows: "The establishment of a civil government for Puerto Rico with all the legal and corporate powers that naturally belong to it, is a necessity. All steps thus far taken in Puerto Rico have been in the direction of ultimate self-government."

The problem now before us is not only to give the people of Puerto Rico an opportunity to show their capacity for self-government, but to train that capacity to its full development. The people are entitled now to a limited share in the government of the island; in due time they may exercise a still larger share and ultimately they may be trusted, I believe, to complete control of their own affairs, under the general laws of the United States. Until they have had, however, a larger experience and have learned something of the dignity and responsibility of the franchise, government should be centralized in a body appointed by the President, made up of natives and Americans. If a loan is desired, it should be able to place it, to grant franchises to corporations for the development of the country, to provide for the building of roads, and for the erection of public buildings. The resources of the country are depleted, its revenues are greatly reduced. To establish industries it will be necessary to obtain capital from outside the island and with proper security for loans made.

"Free trade with the home government I regard as a necessity for Puerto Rico and there is no reason to believe that it will be at all detrimental to the United States. The sugar crop and the coffee crop are both small. It will make but little difference with the importation of goods, but it will make a difference in the revenue of the island. The existing currency ought to be retired."

"It is necessary that Congress should extend over Puerto Rico general laws in keeping with the federal laws which are extended over other territories, and which are admitted by federal officers. A federal judiciary should likewise be established, replacing and succeeding the federal provincial court which was created as a temporary expedient."

"Under this there should be, of course, a form of local municipal government based on popular elections."

A special to the Herald from Washington says: The possibility of legislation for Puerto Rico causing a serious division in Republican ranks is being displayed in the capital. The discussion takes into account the possibility of the question entering actively into the next national campaign.

The most active element engaged in fomenting division, is the extreme proponent of the Republican party, and the principal point of attack is the proposed free trade which would let in Puerto Rican sugar without duty. "Not only are the sugar men most aggressive in demanding immediate action upon sugar, but they have strong support from other protection sources, where it is pointed out that the whole structure of high protection is endangered by this innovation."

Necessity for prompt action in the formation of some sort of government for the island is manifest to administration leaders. As soon as the currency bill is disposed of the question will come before the Senate and in the meantime the committees of both houses of Congress are at work on the subject.

The Senate committee, of which Senator Foreaker is chairman, has concluded its consultation with General Davis. Other witnesses are to be heard before any feature of legislation is formally determined upon, but things have proceeded far enough to develop at least two possible stumbling blocks. One of these is the tariff question and the other is the measure of representation in the new government which it is safe to give the inhabitants of the island.

Among senators the question of the cost involved in the support of the government of Puerto Rico is cutting considerable figure in connection with the talk about the tariff schedules. The argument is presented that if the products of Puerto Rico are made to contribute nothing toward the support of the government through import tariff duty it will cost about \$3,000,000 a year to keep the island. This must come in the shape of a direct appropriation.

While those who take a broader view contend that it is easy to see that the strategic value of the island more than offsets this annual expense, some of the Republican politicians are inclined to believe that this annual outlay without any apparent return might prove a club which their political enemies could wield with more or less disastrous effect. They are urging the necessity of contriving some method by which the island may be made to appear self-supporting.

Representative Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, said that while some Republicans were not taking in opposition to the free trade measure, he had no doubt they would fall in line if it went before the House. He said the imports of sugar and tobacco from Puerto Rico would not be sufficient to seriously affect those industries in this country.

There was more fear on account of the Philippines than on account of Puerto Rico, Mr. Payne said, but he did not think there was much reason to fear the Philippine products would be admitted free, as under the Spanish treaty the United States would have to admit Spanish goods to the Philippines for ten years at least on the same terms as goods from the United States. It would be impossible to extend the tariff laws of this country to the Philippines for ten years without the same time giving them free trade with Spain.

On this latter point there has developed a difference of opinion between President McKinley and some of the leading members of the Senate and House committees. Both Mr. Foreaker and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the House committee, believe in giving to the people of Puerto Rico the largest possible representation in their own government without delay. The President is inclined to believe that the people have not yet attained the stage when it would be feasible to place in their hands the electoral franchise, and that the electoral franchise is provided in the Foreaker and Cooper bills.

Those who favor popular election of the members of the Puerto Rican assembly contend there can be no possible



danger in according to the people this measure of self-government, especially as the governor appointed by the President will have the right to veto and the acts of the assembly will have to pass in review before the governor and his executive council. They argue that if the people are ever to be given a hand in their own government now is the time for the beginning to be made.

H. T. Oxnard, who is looking after sugar interests, said that the representatives of the sugar planters would do everything in their power to prevent the proposed action with regard to free trade between the mainland and the new island.

"To admit sugar free of duty," said Mr. Oxnard, "would be a severe blow at the sugar interests of this country. We are doing the best we know how to impress upon Republicans the fact that such a position on their part is an abandonment of their tariff principles and a belief in the power of the people advanced on that line are having weight."

"There are very strong influences at work to prevent Republican leaders placing themselves on record as free traders to the extent that such action on their part would place them at odds with the people. I hear I think it safe to say that the arguments are likely to prove effective."

VACCINATION FOR PLAGUE.

Should Not be in Face of Exposure, as it Increases Liability to Infection.

Surgeon General Wyman Taking Precautions to Keep Bubonic Plague Out of the Country.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Gage has approved a set of regulations prepared under the supervision of Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, for the prevention of the introduction of the bubonic plague into the United States and its dependencies. They prescribe in detail the practices to be followed by officers of the marine hospital service in dealing with the personnel and effects of arriving and departing vessels and with the disinfection and cleansing of the ships themselves and are supplemental to the regulations prescribed by the marine hospital service when the plague made its appearance at Portugal and Santos, Brazil. Persons of plague infected vessels will be detained under observation fifteen days from the least possible exposure to infection. The body of no person dead of plague shall be allowed to pass through quarantine but shall be cremated if practicable.

Passengers should not be vaccinated at or en route from places infected, as such practice increases the liability to plague infection. Animals shall not be shipped from a plague infected or suspected place. If a vessel has been disinfected at the port of departure and the personnel bathed and their body clothing disinfected before landing, the vessel, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, may have the time of the voyage deducted from the time of detention. No person from an infected or suspected port shall be admitted into the United States until fifteen days have elapsed under observation either at the port of departure, at sea or port of arrival, except that a first class passenger bearing a certificate of non-exposure to infection for fifteen days immediately preceding embarkation may be admitted without detention. All passengers excepting first class passengers shall be bathed and their body clothing disinfected before landing.

WAR SHUTTING THEM OFF.

Great Lack of Supply of Carbolic Acid and Quinine.

New York, Jan. 17.—Wholesale druggists here have been notified by the London agents that the British government has forbidden the further export of carbolic acid, as all of the output of the English manufacturers is needed in the making of lyddite shells.

As soon as the news was received here the wholesale druggists advanced the price of carbolic acid 100 per cent. This action was taken to prevent the present supply, which is limited, from running out. As the acid has been comparatively easy to obtain, the druggists and chemists of this city have not found it necessary to carry a large supply, but have ordered it, usually from England, as they wanted it. They therefore have little of the drug in stock.

An importing druggist said last night that most of the carbolic acid used in this country is bought in England. Only a limited amount comes from Germany. He said that his firm in common with others have contracts with the English manufacturers to furnish a certain amount of the acid as needed. The contract that his firm has, he said, is for the current year, and he fears that they will not be able to get any more acid from England until the war is over.

Another result of the war in South Africa is reflected in the drug trade, in the advance in the price of quinine. This has gone up twenty per cent and the cinchona bark is selling at even a greater advance. Part of the advance has been due to the fact that the demand for quinine has been from the armies in South Africa.

BAD BLOOD ON BOTH SIDES.

Dispute in the New York Democratic Delegation in Congress.

New York, Jan. 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Representative Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of the Fifteenth New York congressional district, will represent New York on the Democratic national congressional campaign committee, supplanting Representative Amos C. Cummings, who has served on the committee for several years.

The contest in the Democratic delegation came to a close with a complete

Victory for Mr. Ruppert. Mr. Cummings as chairman of the delegation, was not asked to call a meeting. Friends of Mr. Ruppert obtained the signature of ten of the eighteen members to a paper designating Mr. Ruppert as the member of the committee for New York. This paper has been handed to Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, and it constitutes Mr. Ruppert the New York member.

Every man who supported Mr. Ruppert is serving his first term in the House. Mr. Cummings was supported by every man who had served one or more terms in Congress, and by Mr. Chandler, one of the new men.

Much political significance is given to this split in the New York delegation, as with the exception of Mr. Driggs all the extreme gold men of the delegation are on the side of Mr. Ruppert, while Mr. Cummings and his supporters have maintained their party regularity at all times. This, it is said by the Cummings men, may lead to friction in the congressional committee and may seriously interfere with the hopes of the New Yorkers to have the Democratic national committee meet in New York city or to have a New Yorker nominated for Vice President. There is much bad blood on both sides.

MEDAL FOR HEIRS.

Likely to Receive Benefit from the Work of Their Father.

New York, Jan. 17.—The present Congress is expected to give a medal to the heirs of Haym Salomon, in recognition of financial aid given by him to the country during the revolutionary war. The medal is regarded as a compromise of a claim for \$200,000, which has been advanced by Congress since 1848.

The history of the claim has been the subject of discussion by historians before the different Hebrew historical societies throughout the country.

The claim, which was presented to Congress in 1848, sets forth that Haym Salomon, a native of Poland, contributed money for use in carrying on the war of the Revolution. He loaned from time to time sums varying from \$20,000 to \$40,000 without a consideration. It is alleged that no evidence exists of any payments by the government in discharge of its obligations to him and that, in point of fact, "no such payments were ever made to his widow or children." Altogether, it is alleged, \$200,000 was advanced by Salomon, in addition to various sums "gratuitously bestowed upon sundry eminent individuals connected with and holding important offices in the administration of public affairs."

Haym Salomon was the countryman and intimate associate of Pulaski and Kosciuszko. For some time prior to the revolution Mr. Salomon had lived in this country and was a merchant.

As early as 1775 he became obnoxious to the British government and was imprisoned in New York in a jail called the Provost. Escaping from prison, Mr. Salomon was next heard of as a negotiator of all the war subsidies obtained from France and Holland, which he endorsed and sold on his own personal security, without the loss of a cent to the country, and receiving only a quarter per cent.

The secret support of Charles III., of Spain, is alleged to have been due partly to his efforts. He maintained from his own private purse Don Francisco Rendon, the secret ambassador of that monarch, for nearly two years, or to the time of Mr. Salomon's death.

On the accession of the Count De La Luzerne to the embassy from France Mr. Salomon was made the banker of that government. A letter from Count Vergennes, minister of Spain to De La Luzerne, ambassador to this country, states that in two years 150,000,000 livres was disbursed in this country through Mr. Salomon.

Bill to Increase German Navy.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—The bill providing for the increase of the German navy has been submitted to the federal council.

Jameson Raider Married.

London, Jan. 16.—Captain, the Hon. C. J. Coventry, second son of the earl of Coventry, and formerly one of Dr. Jameson's raiders, was married this afternoon at St. Peter's church, Eaton Square, to Miss Lily Whitehouse, of Newport, R. I.

There was a fashionable attendance.

Gen. Wheeler Coming Home.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Gen. Wheeler will return to the United States this week, making a stop at Guam on his way thither.

Three additional cases of bubonic plague have been reported.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure BAKING-POWDER

Made from Grape Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DANISH WEST INDIES SALE

Deal Which Gives Them to the United States is About Consummated.

Price to be Paid is \$4,000,000—Original Figure Asked Was \$13,000,000—Danish Representative's Say.

New York, Jan. 17.—Capt. W. V. Christman, Dirckink-Holmfeldt of Copenhagen, who has been at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days, left for Washington last night. He is one of the accredited agents of the Danish government in the pending negotiations looking to the sale to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, known as the Danish West Indies.

Capt. Christman said he believed the negotiations in progress would soon reach a satisfactory termination. The price first demanded was \$13,000,000; now the Danish government is willing to accept \$4,000,000, which sum will about enable the authorities of Denmark to pay the colonial indebtedness.

"Denmark," said Capt. Christman, "cannot afford to be on bad terms with the United States. Several of the European powers want the Danish West Indies, but King Christian prefers they should be the property of the United States. In the event of the construction of the Nicaragua or Panama canal, the islands will be of special value to the American people as a coaling station. I am well acquainted with the islands, of which my grandfather, Admiral Christman, was the governor for many years."

"I believe the islands will prove valuable property for the United States, and just as soon as matters reach a certain stage I shall disappear and negotiations will be concluded by Constantine Brun, the Danish minister at Washington. Henry White, a member of the American legation at London, has made frequent trips to Copenhagen on this matter, and the affair is about closed. If we sell the islands Denmark will still own Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands."

Castellane Is Coming.

New York, Jan. 17.—Count and Countess Boni De Castellane are on their way to this country, having sailed from Havre last Saturday. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould during their short visit here, and in all probability the greater part of their stay will be at George Gould's, the beautiful country place of Mr. Gould at Lakewood.

Very little can at this time be definitely stated about their plans while in this country, as the exact date and details of the entertainments that will be given in their honor while here will only be known at a later date.

TWO PROSPECTORS MISSING.

E. W. Penney and Son Not Heard From Since Nov. 14th.

Fears are entertained by the family of E. W. Penney and his son George, that some accident has befallen them while on a prospecting trip in the Wah Wah range of mountains, west of Frisco. The two men left Kanosh on the 14th of November last for the purpose of taking a two-weeks' prospecting trip into the mountains. This was the last the families of the two heard from when they left they had a team and a plentiful supply of provisions and some \$10 in money. Not returning at the time they were expected Mrs. Penney dispatched her son Alvin to look them up. He reports that he and his brother near the mountains say the two prospectors left for home several weeks ago, which was the last trace of them.

The two men had been employed by Mr. Bond, Hampton of this city and worked for him in the Antimony mines until they were closed. Mrs. Penney has written Mr. Hampton asking him help to locate the missing men, and he is now engaged in the work of tracing them. Mr. Hampton says the men were both sober and intelligent, and he does not think they have left the country.

A Coffee Fact!!

Many Highly Organized People

Are definitely and distinctively Diseased by Coffee

Try a Personal Test on Yourself

Not with all people, but with many, particularly those that are highly organized—brain workers and their kind—the subtle alkaloids, contained in ordinary coffee, have a direct action upon the delicate nerves of the stomach, and by a pathological law the nervous system is gradually and surely affected.

The result will show in a variety of ways, such as headaches in some people; in others bowel complications; in others, kidney trouble; in others, smothering sensations, and in many the pulse of the brain is impaired.

One thing is absolutely sure and incontrovertible—when such people use coffee, even in moderate quantities, for any extended time, the slight hurt to the system, added day by day, will finally pile up until the body must be settled, physically, and the injury will generally locate and center in some one of the organs of the body.

Different people will be affected differently, but common sense should teach that if you have any sort of disease, or symptoms of disease, you should endeavor to locate the source and cause of that disease. It is not good reasoning to apply drugs in an effort to heal disease, and at the same time continue the use of some deleterious article which not only caused the disease in the beginning, but maintains it from day to day and adds to the fixity of it.

The true, and only safe, plan is to search for the cause and destroy it, then Nature itself endeavors to set curative forces at work, and if the disease has not gone too long, one may expect a return of health. If the reader has any sort of physical ailment, and has been a user of coffee, let him experiment on himself by leaving out the coffee for a period, say two weeks or a month, and at the same time shift over to the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee, and take careful notice of the result.

Leaving off the coffee takes away the cause of disease that is established slowly, but steadily, full fifteen minutes through the nervous system when such after the first bubbling is noticed. In disease has been caused by the use of coffee; the food elements contained in Postum Cereal Food Coffee go instantly to work to replenish and rebuild the delicate gray substance found in the nerve centers throughout the body.

It is well to remember that perfect health cannot be maintained when even a slight portion of this delicate substance is destroyed or lacking in the body. There is a true and scientific reason for this statement which can be easily proven by personal test. Many people have been convinced of the fact that coffee is a poison to them, but have been unable to leave it off. Such persons will find that they can make the change from ordinary coffee to Postum

Food Coffee instantly, and the new coffee will supply the demand for the morning beverage, and the work of re-education will begin in short order. No thing must be carefully looked after, and that is to have the Postum Food Coffee boiled long enough to bring out the flavor and food elements. When prepared like ordinary coffee, that is by boiling a few moments, or no boiling at all, it will not furnish the palatable beverage that it does when about four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water are used, and after being on the stove long enough to come up to a boiling bubble, it is allowed to remain boiling, but steadily, full fifteen minutes through the nervous system when such after the first bubbling is noticed. In disease has been caused by the use of coffee; the food elements contained in Postum Cereal Food Coffee go instantly to work to replenish and rebuild the delicate gray substance found in the nerve centers throughout the body.

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BENBROOK CASE SET.

Will be Taken Up in Judge Norrell's Court Monday.

A question arose in Judge Norrell's court this morning as to when the Benbrook murder case could be taken up. It came up on the appearance in court of jurors.

Judge Norrell inquired of Mr. Putnam and Judge Powers as to how long it would take to complete the testimony of the Mills case. It was agreed that the testimony would close by tonight, but there was a difference of opinion as to how long arguments would last.

Mr. Putnam was inclined to insist upon having the case set for Friday.

Judge Powers said he could see no reason why the prosecution should wish to crowd the Benbrook case immediately on the heels of the Mills case. For himself, he was not feeling well and suggested that the Benbrook case be set for Friday.

Judge Norrell finally announced that the Benbrook case would be taken up at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

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